

A
 DESCRIPTION
 OF THE
 NEW WEST WINDOW
 IN THE
 Cathedral Church of EXETER.



THE upper part of this Window is distributed into small lights, adapted to receive coat-armour, ornaments, and devices; and forms two concentrick circles, in the middle of which are placed the Royal Arms, with a small figure of St. George on horseback appendant, surrounded by five shields, the uppermost of which contains the Arms of the West Saxon Kingdom, surmounted by a rich Crown, of an ancient form, and adorned with two Palm Branches united, bearing the Crowns of the six other Kingdoms of the Saxon Heptarchy, which were conquered by its victorious arms, and united in peace by Egbert, King of the West Saxons. On the South side, a little lower, are the Arms of King Edward the Confessor, founder of the Cathedral Church, with the Royal Sceptre and the Sceptre of Mercy cross'd. Opposite to these, on the North side, are the Arms of the Prince of Wales, as Duke of Cornwall, with two white Feathers (his Royal Highness's crest) issuing, by way of ornament, from behind the shield. A little lower, on the South side, are the Arms of the See of Exeter; and on the North side, those of John Grandison, Bishop of Exeter in the reign of Edward III. who compleated the West end of the Church, together with this Window.

In four small lights between these arms, are placed the Rose, the Thistle, the Fleur-de-Lis, and the Harp, representing the four Kingdoms of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland.

The larger exterior circle contains twelve Coats. The uppermost is that of his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Metropolitan of the Province. Over this, at the summit of the Window, in a small circular light, is the Holy Lamb (the Christian's coat of arms) diffusing Rays of Glory on the two adjoining small lights. Below the Archbishop of Canterbury's Arms are those of the Duke of Somerset; and on the opposite side the Duke of Beaufort's; lower on the South side, the Duke of Bolton's; and on the North side, the Duke of Bedford's. The next Coat on the South side, is Earl Godolphin's; and that on the North Earl Granville's. Below these, the Earl of Orford's on the South side; and opposite to it the Earl of Buckingham's. The lowest on the South side, is Viscount Falmouth's; and on the North Viscount Courtenay's. The Arms of the Bishop of Exeter occupy the lowest place in this circle. In a small light over it, is the Star of the Order of the Garter; and a little lower on each side, those of the Thistle and the Bath. Below these, near the extremities of the Window, are two smaller circles, each divided into six lights; the three largest are filled with the Red Rose of the House of Lancaster, the White Rose of the House of York, and the Red and White Rose conjoined to represent the union of those two Royal houses: In the three smaller lights are Rose-buds. The irregular lights above and below these are filled with various ornamental Scrowls, a Wreath of Wheat, another of Grapes, and the small spaces within the two circles are adorned with yellow Fleurons on a blue ground.

A little lower, the Symbols of the four Kingdoms are twice repeated, viz. On the South side, St. George's Cross, the Thistle, the Fleur-de-Lis, and the Harp; on the North side, the Cross of St. Andrew, the Rose of England, the Fleur-de-Lis, and the Harp. In the same Line stand the four Emblems of Royal Dignity; the Orb and Sceptre, representing the King's power and dominion; the Sword, an emblem of his justice; and the Pastoral Staff, to denote his Supremacy in the Church.

Below these, the Arms of Sir Richard Bampfylde and John Parker, Esq; knights for the county of Devon, occupy the triangular lights on the South side: Those of John Tuckfield and John Rolle Walter, Esqrs. representatives in parliament for the city of Exeter, are placed in the corresponding lights on the North side. The Fleur-de-Lis and two Thistles are placed over the large central light.

The Arms of the Barons are ranged at the top of the long perpendicular lights, in the following order: --- Lord Petre's in the second light from the centre, on the South side; Lord Clifford's corresponding to it on the North side; Lord Edgecumbe's next to Lord Petre's, and Lord Fortescue's next to Lord Clifford's. In the extreme light on the South side, Dr. Lavington's, late Bishop of this see; and on the North side, Bishop Lyttelton's, late Dean of the church, with the dates of their promotion to their respective sees.

The large central light is filled with the figure of St. Peter, dressed in an under garment of a rich red, with a loose outward garment of a violet colour. This figure (as well as the corresponding ones) is five feet high, and is placed on an elegant Gothic pedestal in a nich of the same kind, crowned with beautiful pinnacle work; over which, in a double shield, are the Arms of Dr. Milles, the present Dean, impaled on the North side with the Arms of the Chantry, and on the South side with those of the Deanry, with the dates of his promotion to those dignities.

Under the figure of St. Peter are the Arms of the city of Exeter, enclosed within an embattled mural ornament, with their crest, supporters, and the cap of honour given them by King Henry the seventh, which, with the sword and mace, placed across behind the shield, are exactly copied from the originals.

The figure of St. Matthew, in the first light on the South side, is dressed in an under garment of purple, and an outward garment of blue: St. Mark, on the North side, in an under garment of blue, and an upper garment of white: St. Luke, the second on the South side, in an under garment of green, and an upper garment of orange: St. John, the corresponding figure on the North, in an under garment of sky blue, and an upper garment of light yellow: St. Paul, on the South side, in an under garment of blue, and a loose garment of crimson: St. Andrew, on the North side, in an under garment of green, and an upper garment of purple.

The Arms of the Baronets, whose abode or principal estates are in the two Western counties included within the diocese of Exeter, form two lines down the two extremal lights, and are ranged at the feet of these figures, interspersed with beautiful compartments of Mosaic, in the proper order of their precedence.

The first Coat in the Southern light, under Bishop Lavington's, is Sir Francis Drake's. The Arms corresponding to it on the North side, are Sir Bouchier Wrey's: The next, on the South side, is Sir William Trelawney's: On the North, Sir John Pole's: The third, on the South, Sir Stafford Northcote's; and, on the North, Sir John Chichester's. The row of Arms at bottom observe a different order. The place next in precedence is the first on the South side of the central light, which is occupied by Sir John Davie's Arms; and opposite to it, on the North

North, Sir Thomas Acland's: The second, on the South, Sir Richard Vivyan's; and, on the North, Sir Thomas Carew's: The third, on the South, Sir George Yonge's; and the corresponding one on the North, Sir John St. Aubyn's: The last, on the South side, Sir John Moleworth's; and on the North, Sir John Elwill's.

This Window is the sole work of that ingenious artist Mr. William Peckitt of York, who has brought the complicated art of staining Glass with the richest plain colours, and of painting a variety of colours on the same Glass, to very great perfection, and has given curious specimens of his performances in the Cathedrals of York and Lincoln, in New College and Oriel College at Oxford, and in the seats of many of the nobility and gentry of this kingdom.

The present Work is not inferior to any which have been executed in this kingdom, and is not more universally than justly admired for the variety of the design, the beauty and richness of the colours, the elegance of the figures, and the propriety of the ornaments; and was intended not only to please the eye with its awful splendor, but also to represent (by their coat armour) those Noblemen and Baronets who either reside, or have considerable estates, in the counties of Devon and Cornwall, and who have honoured this work by contributing their respective arms at the request of the Dean. The rest, and greatest part, of the expence is defrayed by the Dean and Chapter, assisted therein by a generous benefaction from the Lord Bishop of Exeter.

Exeter, October 3, 1767.

